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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1834.

Review of Thacher's American ORCHARDIST.

Dr. T. says, "It should be observed to graft or bud summer pears upon summer pear stocks; autumn pears upon stocks of the same kind; but never graft a winter pear upon a summer pear stock, for the sap of the summer pear will decline or diminish before the winter fruit has sufficient time to mature and ripen." If this opinion has been tested and proved by experiment, we should be glad to learn the particulars. We are inclined however, to doubt its validity. We have seen so many pear trees of the same variety, grafted on so many different kinds of stocks, some of which in all probability were late and others early, yet each supporting a tree of the same kind which ripened its fruit without any sensible difference of time,—that we think the influence of the stock in this case, if any, must be very unimportant.

But, supposing for a moment that his notion is correct, we are not able to discover how the theory could be conveniently reduced to practice, and in accordance with other views of our author. Suckers have been already denounced and forbidden. Nurserymen would therefore have to wait till each seedling had produced fruit before they could venture to graft it; for no dependence could be placed on its earliness or lateness from the circumstance that the fruit from which the seeds were taken, was early or late. Dr. T. admits that varieties from pear seeds are "equally capricious" as those from the apple. Professor *Van Mons*, although his seedlings have been so immensely numerous,* says "the pear has not hitherto been produced *identically*, but under the *most astonishing deviations* which have hardly permitted comparisons." How then are we to obtain summer stocks and winter stocks with any certainty?

Dr. T. judiciously remarks that "Pear trees require but little pruning, comparatively with the apple; and if carried to excess, it proves very injurious. This agrees well with Coxe's directions which we copy: "From the great vigor and rapidity of vegetation in America, pear trees if much pruned, are apt to grow too fast. This appears to render them more liable to the effect of the *fire blight* than otherwise they would be. I have therefore changed my mode of trimming them under this impression, confining it very much to suckering, and merely forming the tree. Our heat and dryness, do not require the growth to be so open as in Europe."

* Gen. Far. vol. 3, page 351.

We transfer to our columns, the following account of the *fire blight*, with approbation; and can add our testimony in favor of the method of prevention recommended by the late Professor *Peck*. The *disease*, which we considered fully developed in our orchard, entirely disappeared under this treatment.

"Pear trees have of late years been subject to a malady commonly called *fire blight* or *brulere*. During the months of June and July, the extreme branches turn black as if *burned*, and suddenly perish. From the extreme branches, the *disease* extends downwards to the larger limbs, and continues to increase until in some instances the tree is entirely destroyed; and what is very singular, trees while in a healthy and highly luxuriant condition, and loaded with fruit, are so suddenly seized, that they put on this deadly appearance in one night, or in 24 hours, without any apparent cause. Various are the causes assigned by different writers. A writer in the New England Farmer, vol. 2, p. 42, says on the first appearance of the disease on his trees, being convinced that it was the effect of some internal enemy, he instantly sawed off all the limbs affected. He found the enemy *not at the point* where death ensued, but *some inches below it*. The insect was very small, but had eaten a complete circle of the alburnum or sap wood, not exceeding the size of a knitting needle, so as completely to intercept the passage of the sap. Having produced the affected limbs and the insects to the inspection of the late Professor *Peck*, he was led to investigate the subject: and ascertained that the insect is the [*Scolytus pyri*]; and in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, he has given a particular description of the insect with a plate. It deposits its eggs *between the bud and the stem* before the month of August is passed. After the egg is hatched, the grub eats its way through the cap into the hardest part of the wood, and passes through its chrysalis state before the next summer. The late Professor *Peck* observes that the mischievous effects of this minute insect, are observed in June and July; and that *the dead part of the branches should be cut off and burnt without delay*, as *the insects have not then left them*. The writer above referred to, says that by steadily pursuing the system of cutting off the limbs *many inches below the apparent injury* and burning them, the insects have been extirpated from his estate."

Our author adds, "A writer in the American Farmer ascribes the disease to worms in the root, having discovered in the roots of his trees, numerous worms, similar ro the Borer in apple trees." We have not observed the Borer in any of our pear trees, though it has proved very destructive to some other trees, especially the quince.

Dr. T. enumerates about fifty kinds of pears of which he gives some account; but his descriptions except in a few cases, chiefly taken from other writers, are meager; and the amateur who should try to determine if his grafted trees were true to their names, would find himself greatly at a loss.

In Dr. *Hosack's* account of the Seckel pear, which is copied, the name is improperly spelled *Seckle*. We think such innovations should be resisted.

V.

On Adventitious Buds.

The term "adventitious buds" is *technically* employed by Professor *Lindley*, to denote such as can be "formed *in* the root, *among* the wood and *at* the margin or surface of leaves."

Some plants have not the power of forming adventitious buds under any circumstances. We have already referred to the Currant and the Gooseberry, and the learned Professor just cited, gives the following example: "Take the cutting of a Vine consisting only of *the space which lies between two buds*, and no art will succeed in ever making it become a new plant, no matter how considerable the size of the internodium, may be." In other words, it never produces new buds.

We have copied Professor *Nuttall's* account of the inability of the Cherry tree to produce them on its stem; yet its roots may be made to form buds of this kind in abundance. A severed root of the apple tree has the same power; and Lord *Kaims* proposed to increase the Thorn for hedges, in this manner, instead of employing the seeds. Gardeners frequently resort to this process. The root of the Osage Orange, if separated, buds freely, as well as several species of *Campanula*; and the tall autumnal flowering *Phlox* (*P. paniculata*) fills the soil with young plants from its broken roots. The *Pæonia* forms new buds more tardily. We have no recollection of having ever seen a sucker from a severed root of the Peach tree.

Effects of the Snow Storm of the 14TH.

(In a letter from Cayuga county.)

I was told at Auburn, that on the morning of the 15th, the thermometer stood at 25,° or seven degrees below the freezing point. I have waited a few days to ascertain the effects of this unexampled weather, and am now prepared to report.

Many trees have suffered severely in their foliage. The Madeira Nut lost every leaf, and all its blossoms; but it is putting forth anew. The same may be said of the Oaks and Hickories; but the Elm which is found in much higher latitudes than any of the former, bore it as if it had been used to the climate of Labrador and rarely changed color.

Most of our fruit trees have dead leaves hanging from their branches; but the delightful summer weather which has succeeded, will very soon (if it continues) obliterate all these marks. I have found no fruit on our Apricot and Plum trees. A few Peaches have survived. Of Cherries, the Morella has escaped the best; but most of the other kinds have lost perhaps nineteen blossoms out of twenty. There will probably be no Pears, except from a few buds that have opened out of season. Of Apples, I entertain better hopes; and think there will be a moderate supply. The Quinces had not come fully into bloom, and appear to be not injured.

Many caterpillars perished, but there are plenty left. I had some rose bushes infested even to crowding, with aphides or plant-lice: nearly all have disappeared. On a different occasion *Montgomery* exclaimed:

"Joy to the tempest that whirls them beneath
And makes their destruction its sport."

But what of the Curculio? Unless they attack the cherries and peaches, they will find themselves very scant of materials in their line of business, this summer.

In so fine a fruit country as this, we ought not to be destitute; nor need we be, for with moderate care and skill, we can have melons every year.

Most of the smaller fruits are also very certain, —for though all the currant and most of the gooseberries that were in flower at the time, appear to have perished; yet no inconsiderable number of late blossoms have put forth since the storm, and I hope they will prove fruitful. Strawberries are never killed by the frost; and raspberries in nearly all their varieties abide the vicissitudes of our climate. Whoever wants such simple luxuries, can have them with a very small degree of forecast and industry.

Corn.

One of the most important improvements, introduced by scientific farmers in the culture of this very important crop, within a few years, is the planting of from four to six times the usual quantity of seed; and, at the first hoeing, pulling up all but the proper number of plants, leaving the best and most thrifty ones to form the future crop. Experiment has shown the great advantages resulting from this course, if confidence is to be placed in the reports of our most successful farmers, upon this subject; or if science and the laws of analogy are to be trusted in this, as well as in other cases. Every farmer must have seen the difference in the size, appearance and thrift of the corn-plants, in the same hill. What farmer would undertake to breed indifferently from a healthy, or a sickly race of animals? Why not apply the same principle to vegetable productions?

The additional quantity of seed, recommended in the culture of this crop, the expense of which is but trifling, enables the husbandman to select the healthy plants only, for the crop, removing all the sickly ones: and with them, the danger, if any exists, of communicating disease to such as remain. Within a few days, an intelligent farmer who had seen the experiment tried, expressed to us the fullest belief, that this improvement in planting had added one fourth, to the quantity and value of his crop.—*Northern Farmer.*

From the New England Farmer.

Burnt Tongue in Horses.

Mr. Fessenden—I have seen several communications of late of a disease in horses called Burnt Tongue. This disease occurred in the neighborhood of Boston, in the year 1820: it has prevailed much at the south. There appeared at that time an article in the Baltimore American, and copied into the Boston Commercial Gazette, January 7, 1820, on the subject, of the following tenor: The first symptoms that some horses show, is pain in the act of swallowing—this is when the disease commences in the throat. In others it begins nearer the end of the tongue, and in these the first symptom is a willingness to eat, but unable on account of the pain, with considerable slobbering and adhesive saliva. On looking into the mouth, the tongue will be blistered, or the blister may have come off, and the tongue appear extremely sore. In some cases the lips and cheeks swell, but if no other symptoms occur the disease is not alarming, but will give way to the mouth wash.

"In some subjects of its attacks, the system becomes more generally affected; the horse is feeble, his pulsation low, and instead of forty, not more than thirty-four pulsations in a minute. An obstruction in the bowels, i. e. the horse may not have more than one or two passages, or perhaps none through the night; when these symptoms appear, give him, according to the size, a pint or three half pints of raw flax seed oil, or one bottle of castor oil; if in twenty-four or thirty hours after it is given, it should not begin to operate, it must be repeated; let him drink as usual. The best feed is chopped rye, shorts, or bran made into a slop; if he will not take this, scald oats so that they may be soft to his mouth; some will eat hay, rather than any other food.

The wash I use is alum and saltpeter, each an ounce, vinegar a pint, honey half a pint, the mouth to be cleansed two or three times a day, with a swab dipt in the mixture, introducing it as far up the mouth as convenient; in some cases I have taken blood, but could not perceive that it produced any effect.

About the time stated as above, I had two horses affected with the symptoms first stated in the above extract. I used the wash as recommended, and gave bran as above directed, and some hay; by persevering in this remedy my horses recovered. Another remedy was recommended, viz:

"Dissolve two ounces of copperas, and two ounces of alum, in a pint of strong vinegar, swab the mouth and tongue with the solution, until the disease is removed; then dissolve honey and alum in vinegar, and use it in the same way to heal the tongue. Yours, A Subscriber.

January 15, 1834.

From the New England Farmer.

Draining Woodland Swamps.

It is believed that in the New England states there are many acres of swamp, and boggy land, that are now nearly valueless, and that they are wholly so in consequence of stagnant water having lain upon them for ages; and the few trees that may be seen here and there, in a thin and scattered state, are short, scrubby, mossy, unhealthy and unthrifty.

There is another description of swamp land, somewhat different in soil and situation from that which is considered mere bog; I mean those swamps situated on brooks and small streams, many of which have a soil varying in depth from one to three feet, and which are nearly dry at the surface occasionally, and in their present state may yield from ten to thirty-five cords of wood per acre; but in the condition they now are, they will not produce that amount of wood in a less time than from forty to sixty years between cutting; the growth being much retarded by the superabundance of water lying at the roots of the trees.

To remedy the foregoing defects in soil and situation, and render them more productive, and consequently more profitable, I beg leave to suggest, as being probably the *best means* that can be used, that of draining, wherever it can be done without incurring an expense greater than what would be the probable amount of benefit resulting from the operation.

On bogs where the growth is thin, scrubby and mossy, after being well drained, I would recommend that the growth then on the ground, whatever it may be, whether wood or brush, should be cut close and clean, as near even with the surface as is practicable; and in all places where a growth of wood is desired, cattle should not be suffered to go; ever remembering that cattle are as fatal to the growth of the young and tender shoots of trees, as they would be to the successful growth of a field of Indian corn in the month of July. R. Howard.

Useful Instructions Regarding

THE MILKING OF COWS.

The operation of milking is performed differently in various parts of the country. In some, the dairy maid dips her hand into a little milk, and by successively stripping the teat between the finger and thumb, unloads the udder. The plan however, is attended with the disadvantage of irritating more or less the teat, and rendering it liable to cracks and chaps, which are followed by inflammation, extending to the rest of the quarter. This accounts for the disease occurring more frequently among the cows under the charge of one milker than it does in those which are under the charge of another; and, as this practice is more common in some parts of the country than in others, it also accounts for the disease being more common in these parts. This plan of milking where the irritation is not sufficient to excite the extent of inflammation to which I have alluded, frequently produces a horny thickening of the teat, a consequence of the cracks and chaps, which renders it more difficult to milk than when in its natural state; and at the same time predisposes to inflammation, when any case occurs to set it up. These effects may be, and are almost entirely avoided, by the more scientific plan of milking adopted in other parts of the country, where instead of drawing down or stripping the teat between the thumb and fingers, the dairy maid follows more closely the principles which instinct has taught the calf. (The calf jerks its nose into the udder and forces down the milk.) She firsts takes a slight hold of the teat with her hand, by which she merely encircles it, then lifts her hand up, so as to press the body of the udder upwards by which the milk escapes into the teat, or if (as is the case when some hours have elapsed between milking times,) the teat is full, she grasps the teat close to its origin with her thumb and fore finger, so as to prevent the milk which is in the teat from escaping upwards; then making the rest of the fingers to close from above downwards in succession, forces out what milk may be contained in the teat through the opening of it. The hand is again pressed up and closed as before, and thus by repeating this action, the udder is completely emptied, without that coarse tugging and tearing of the teat which is so apt to produce disease.—*Quar. Jour. Agri.*

From the New-England Farmer.

Washing and Shearing Sheep.

The Farmer's Guide says, "in washing sheep, to prevent danger from exposure, sink a tub or barrel for the person to stand in. The water must be warm as can be had and perfectly clean. It is necessary to keep sheep, some days previous to shearing, in a clean pasture, that their wool may imbibe some of the oil which is lost by washing, which will render the shearing more easy and require less oil afterwards." In fine weather it requires about three days to dry the wool on the back of the sheep. The wool of Merino sheep is rarely washed till after shearing, as the closeness of its texture renders the process more difficult."

Lemuel W. Briggs, Esq. of Bristol, R. I. in an article published in the N. E. Farmer vol. iii. page 271, states the advantage of shearing sheep as early as the 1st of May, as manifested by the practice of Mr. Rouse Potter, of Prudence Island, Narraganset Bay, who keeps nine hundred and fifty sheep. Writers in general, however, have recommended late shearing. In Dr. Deane's N. E. Farmer, page 331, (Wells & Lilly's edition,) it is stated that "We shear our sheep in general too early in this country. In England, where the spring is more forward than in this country, the approved time is from the middle to the latter end of June." Both these authorities may be correct, though apparently contradictory. If you have sheds or other shelter, for your sheep, and will take care that they shall not be exposed in the open air to cold storms, and chilly nights, Mr. Potter's practice will no doubt be best. But if they have no protection from the cold and wet, Dr. Deane's is probably to be preferred. Besides, Mr. Potter does not wash his sheep before shearing, which makes a great difference with regard to the proper time for shearing. The waters of our climate are too cold for washing sheep in May or the

fore part of June. The judicious sheep-owner will pay attention to these circumstances and govern himself accordingly. But, perhaps, it may be as well as soon as practicable, to construct something to protect your sheep from our mutable and sometimes severe weather. Alexander Reed, Esq. of Washington county, Penn. who has written well, and frequently on agricultural topics, says, "In our climate I consider sheds indispensible. Strong wethers may do well without shelter; but breeding ewes and lambs cannot bear our severe and changeable winters.

"We build our sheds on a simple and cheap plan; eighteen feet I find the best width for double stalls. We plant three rows of posts, the center ones ten feet, and the outside four feet above the surface of the ground. Where the ground is dry and firm, and on no other ought sheep to be kept, and the posts need not be sunk more than two feet.

"To save valuable young timber, we split our posts from trees from two to three feet in diameter. The posts need not be much larger than those used in common post and rail fences. Three active men make one of those sheds 100 feet long, thatched with rye straw, in a week. We place the racks in the center. A log of 18 or 20 inches in diameter, split into two equal parts, answers for the bottom of a double rack, and a trough on each side. The trough is formed by nailing strips along the edges of the logs, rising sufficiently above to prevent the food from falling out. By this plan none of the seeds of the hay is lost. I find about four inches from center to center is the best distance to place the rounds of the rack. A shed of this kind, one hundred feet long, will hold without crowding, two hundred sheep; but one hundred and fifty are quite as many as should be kept in it; as room and air are very essential to their health."

We should be apprehensive least a structure of this kind should not be sufficiently substantial to withstand the high winds with which we are visited in New England. The posts, however, might be larger, and the roof so strong and well secured as to be as safe as any other farm buildings. The plan appears to be judicious; and may supply useful hints to those who may not think proper to adopt it in all its details.

It has long been the practice in Great Britain to smear sheep, immediately after shearing, with a mixture of tar and butter or oil.

Mr. Luccock, an English writer, says, "The oil which this mixture contains is most certainly useful, but the tar, a dirty and tenacious substance, adheres to the wool so closely as frequently to corrode the hair rendering the part to which it was immediately applied thin, rough and weak." But Mr. Bakewell, whose authority is entitled to great weight in all agricultural questions, in a "Treatise on wool," observes that in Northumberland, where the fine wooled sheep have received the benefit of greasing with a mixture in which the proportion of tar was merely sufficient to give it due tenacity, the wool was greatly improved by the process; but the ignorance and selfishness of the wool-buyers for a long time prevented the acknowledgment of the fact. It gives the wool a dirty appearance, and some people judge of every thing by appearance only.

A writer in Rees' Cyclopædia, (quoted page 252 of the current volume of the New England Farmer) says much in favor of this composition, and gives the following receipts for it as prepared in Northumberland; "From sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over a gentle fire, and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is then stirred with a stick until the tar and butter are well combined, and form a soft tenacious ointment." Some skill is required in its application. The locks should be divided, and the ointment applied directly to the skin. It does no good to apply it to the outside of the wool, but it must come in contact with the skin. This is best effected by opening the wool along the neck and back, applying the ointment with the finger. In short, you must apply it in such a manner that it will be most likely to spread over every part of the body. The quantity laid on each animal differs in different districts. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty-four pounds of butter will be sufficient for fifty sheep. In Scotland, where greasing is applied merely to preserve the animal from the inclemency of the climate, a much larger proportion of tar is used. This would be very injurious to the wool were it any other but the coarsest kind. To derive the greatest advantage from the ointment, both to the wool and the sheep, it should be applied immediately after shearing, and again on the approach of winter. By the first greasing, the wool wil be kept soft and moist through the sultry heat of July and August, and the top of the staple will not become harsh and discolored. One acknowledged advantage of greasing immediately after shearing should not be overlooked; it destroys the sheep tick and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers and to protect the skin against the bite of the fly."

Mr. J. Nelson of Mecklenburg, Virginia, has published a recipe similar to the above, as a cure for the *rot and scab*, in sheep, which is as follows:

Take 3 gallons of tar and 3 gallons of train oil, boiled together, to which add 3 pounds of roll brimstone finely powdered and stirred in. This quantity is sufficient for sixty sheep. It is poured on with a pitcher ladle from the top of the back bone to the tail.

It may be that some sheep owners may find it convenient to use the above receipts, or would prefer to "try some other herb." They will, in that case, perhaps, be induced to use a remedy against sheep ticks, which we received from an obliging correspondent in West Boylston, Mass. which was published page 349 of our current volume, but is here given again to prompt the memory of old customers and supply new subscribers with a useful thing, which may be to them unknown, forgotten, or not thought of on the spur of the occasion.

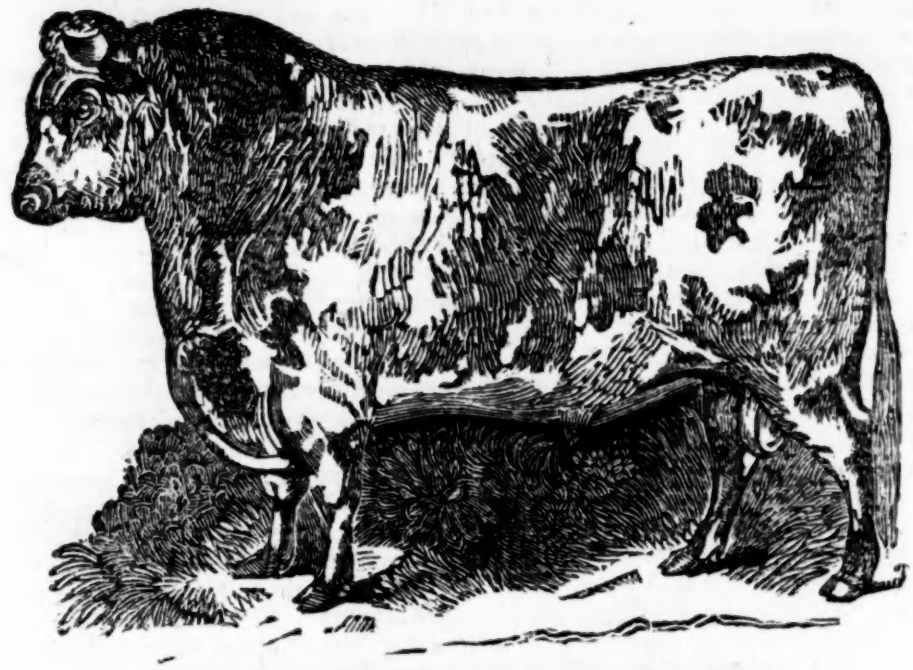
"Boil a small quantity of tobacco, perhaps what grows on one good thrifty stalk would be enough for half a dozen sheep, in so much water as when it is sufficiently boiled there shall be two or three gallons of liquor; let it become sufficiently cool, then open the wool along the center of the neck and back of the sheep, and with a bunch of tow or some other spongy substance, put on the decoction until the skin becomes thoroughly moistened therewith, and in a short time the ticks will all be destroyed and the sheep, instead of pulling out and wasting their wool, by fruitless exertions of self-defence, will become easy and contented, and suffer their fleece to remain to be taken off by the shears."

We apprehend that the tar and oil might be quite as effective against ticks, as the decoction of tobacco; and might, perhaps, be better as respects encouraging the growth of the wool, and preserving the sheep against the weather. But we wish that those who feel an interest in a subject of so great importance, would try both recipes on different sheep, and publish the result. Lambs often suffer much from ticks, after the sheep are sheared. The ticks being deprived of their head quarters on old sheep seek an asylum for distressed *bug-ology* with the lambs; and the latter suffer in consequence a double portion of the evils which those troublesome and nauseous insects inflict on the animals they attack. But whether the tar ointment or tobacco decoction are used, take care that the application goes to, and spreads equally over the skin, instead of wetting and smearing the outer extremities only of the fleece.

An Experiment on Oats.—Having sown the same oats for several years without changing the seed, my crops became fuller and fuller every year of the *black dust head* or *blast*, until the loss from this cause, amounted to one half the crop; and when thrashed out, the black dust was so suffocating that the laborers were made sick by it. I determined in 1832, to change the seed, and got one hundred bushels of the purest seed that could be procured in Richmond; they did not quite hold out to sow all the land intended and I had to use some of my own impure seed—which I washed effectually in very strong lime water, and allowed them to remain in the lime water the night before sowing. It proved an effectual remedy; the product was decidedly more clean on harvesting, than that from the seed procured in Richmond, although that was tolerable pure.—*Farmer's Register.*

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow early in April an inch deep, in drills twelve inches apart. When the plants are two or three inches high, they should be thinned to the distance of six inches from each other, and afterwards hoed. The ground should be kept clean and loose round the plants, by repeated hoeings; and in the autumn they will be fit for use. The roots may be taken up late in the fall, and secured in moist sand from the air; or be suffered to remain out, and dug up when wanted.—*Prac. Gardener.*

Cure for the Botts or Grubs in Horses.—If you will excuse the subject, (for although graceless, it is valuable, not only to the agriculturist, but to all classes using that valuable animal the horse) I send you a remedy I used while our coals were brought to market in road wagons which obliged us to use a great number of horses; and I never knew it fail of giving relief in from one to five minutes. Pour out half a gill of spirit of turpentine into the hand, and rub it on the breast of the animal while suffering. Let it be applied to the hollow or pit of the stomach, just at the point where the neck joins the breast, on a space six to eight inches in diameter. The relief is certain if the grubs have not already cut through the coats of the stomach.—*Far. Reg*



LORD ALTHORP'S BULL, FIRBY.

Improved Short Horn.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Cattle--No. XI.

SHORT HORNS.

In the preceding number, I adverted to the Short Horns as prevailing extensively on the continent of Europe. I shall now endeavor to trace their history and improvement in Great Britain.

Before, however, commencing upon this branch of my subject, I wish my readers distinctly to understand and to bear in mind, that the *Short Horns* as a *breed*, are entirely distinct from the "*improved Short Horns*," as a variety of this breed. In this country, the term Short Horns is unfortunately applied indiscriminately to the whole breed, *improved* and *unimproved;* and hence the confusion and misunderstanding which has arisen in regard to these varieties. The Holderness, the Durhams, the Teeswaters, the Yorkshires, the Dutch, and the Lincolns, were all *Short Horns*, but entirely different and distinct from the variety now known as the "*improved Short Horns;*" and when a breeder or connoisseur makes use of the latter term, he means to be understood as speaking of nothing more nor less than the "IMPROVED SHORT HORNS."

The Short Horn breed of cattle was unquestionably introduced into England from Holland or Denmark, at an early period, but at what time is not now known. They were found chiefly in the counties of Lincoln, York, Durham, Northumberland, and Berwick, in Scotland. They were early known as the "Dutch cattle," and in spreading themselves through these several districts, they became acclimated to the different soils and climates, and of course assumed different characteristics. As a breed, they were particularly distinguished by the shortness of their horns, the bulk and coarseness of their forms, the thinness of their skins, and the little hair which covered them compared with other breeds. They were also in general good milkers, and fattened tolerably well, but their flesh was exceedingly *coarse*. In Lincolnshire particularly they were coarse in the head and horn, gaunt, raw-boned, high upon the leg, and equally coarse internally, but producing a large quantity of flesh.

At length, in Yorkshire, along the bank of the river Tees, they began to be ameliorated in character, and vastly improved as milkers. It was here that the first change was noticed, and which was occasioned by the introduction of the Norman or Alderney bull, in the early part of the last century; and as Mr. Culley justly observes, "there never was a more fortunate cross."

Their original color was white and pied, and that of the Alderney being light red, the produce was not materially changed. The result of this cross was a great improvement in the quality of the flesh, a much earlier and quicker maturity, a greater depth of carcase, more tallow, and a great accession of milk. The principal excellence of the old breed, however, was their great productiveness as milkers, for with their ungainly appearance and coarse flesh, they had little else to recommend them; but the Teeswaters, as changed by the Alderney cross, presented a new aspect. Their milk was richer, and more abundant, and soon rivaled the very best of the Long Horns; and for the stall and pasture feeding, they were considered inferior to none except the Herefords. Their color became beautifully variegated with spots and stripes, and often *sheeted* with red and white, or black, or brown and white; and their hides became thinner, looser, and more pliable, and their hair more abundant and softer. But with all these excellences, they still retained their natural defect of coarseness of flesh, which rendered them inferior to many other breeds for the table. Their large consumption of food, also, and the tenderness of their constitutions, were not materially altered by the cross with the Alderneys. But either from more careful selections and judicious breeding, or from some effect of soil or location, the Teeswater cattle seemed to advance in improvement, and to surpass all the Short Horns of the neighboring districts; and even at the present time, they are among the very best of the unimproved Short Horns. The quantity of milk which was given by some of tnese cows is astonishing; 36, and in some instances, 48 quarts per day are recorded as having been produced by the Teeswater cows.

The Lincolnshire cattle still retained much of their old character, and might have been regarded as fair specimens of the best of the old Dutch breed. They were *coarse* in every respect, but in many parts of the country, great changes have taken place through the introduction of the Teeswater and other breeds, and the improved Lincolns are now a very valuable breed.

The Yorkshire cattle, as distinguished from the Teeswaters, in the same district, were coarse before, light behind, thin quartered, large heads, shoulders and necks, and in every way ungainly in their appearance; but to compensate for these defects, they were enormous milkers. "The first variety of this species of cattle, which I can recollect," says Mr. Marshall, "was a thick, large boned, coarse, clumsy animal, with monstrous buttocks; always fleshy, but never fat, and the flesh of bad quality." These were the original HOLDERNESS Short Horn cattle, so called from a small town in the north riding of Yorkshire, where they prevailed and were afterwards improved. By judicious crossings between this stock and those from the banks of the Tees, arose the present improved Holderness cows, retaining the great milking properties of the old Holderness and the grazing ones of the Teeswaters. These cattle have small, short horns, in the shape of a half ring, rather a long plain head, fine skin, legs seldom too long, the carcase large but compact, good back and loin, and the general figure square; but they are not the species of stock for short keep, however small in size, as they are all great consumers.

The *Yorkshire cow*, as described on the 34th page of No. 5 of the present volume of the Genesee Farmer, is the *improved* Holderness, crossed and re-crossed, by an "*improved Short Horn bull*," whose progeny were generally large milkers; and I wish my readers to bear in mind that the English breeders, make a difference between all these gradations of Short Horns. This cross produced a most valuable animal, and is the one which is now used so extensively in England for the dairy. It is so fully described on page 34, that farther notice in this place would be superfluous. It will there be seen, however, that their excellence as milkers is rather in the *quantity* than the *quality* of the milk, and that they do not make flesh until their milk is dried up; and I would here remark, that the term "Durham cattle," as there used by Judge Buel, has reference to the "*improved Short Horns*," as we shall see when I come to speak of them in my next number.

The Northumberland and Berwick cattle have partaken more or less of the same renovation and improvement which has characterized their more southern relatives. Their coarse, ungainly figures have given place to the more elegant shapes, and finer bones, of the improved breeds, so that their cattle now present some of the finest points of the improved animals.

Thus it appears that the *unimproved* Short Horns, as they are termed, comprise first,—the descendants of the old DUTCH BREED, in their primitive state; second,—the TEESWATERS, an improved cross between the old breed and the Alderneys; third,—the LINCOLNS, as improved by crossing with the Teeswaters; fourth,—the HOLDERNESS, also improved by a cross with the Teeswaters; and fifth,—the YORKSHIRES, a cross be-

tween the *improved* Holderness and the "*improved Short Horns.*"

The term, "Durham cattle," is sometimes used to express the old unimproved Short Horn Durhams, but more generally the "*improved Short Horns;*" and it is in this latter sense that I have used it throughout these numbers, for the sake of brevity, and as being a term most generally understood in this country to mean that breed. But it would save a great deal of misunderstanding and perplexity, if the breeders and others in this country having occasion to speak or write of cattle, would always designate the "*improved Short Horns*" as "COLLING'S IMPROVED BREED;" for all the other varieties are more or less improved, and are constantly alluded to as improved Short Horns, by all classes of dealers, and especially by those who have unimproved varieties.

As the Teeswater cattle first became the subjects of improvement, so did they continue to sustain their excellence and celebrity, until greatly surpassing the other Short Horn varieties, they finally became the basis of "Colling's improved breed." The history, improvement and extension of this breed, shall form the subject of my next number.

In conclusion, however, I would remark, that the "Short Horns" which have been alluded to in these numbers, and which are so often mentioned as supplanting the other breeds in England, have reference almost exclusively to the Teeswaters, Holderness and Yorkshires, and not to "Colling's improved breed;" for this in its pure state has not extended generally throughout the kingdom. For the dairy, the Yorkshires have taken the preference, and the Teeswaters for grazing. What constitutes the difference between these cattle and Colling's breed, we shall see in the next number. QUERCUS.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Highways---No. XXIII.

As the time is now approaching when our overseers of highways will be calling out all the force of their respective districts, I will take the liberty to suggest a few particulars for their consideration; and I will commence by proposing that each should go leisurely and alone, or else in company with some neighbor of approved judgment, and traverse the whole road, closely and carefully examining in what way the taxes assessed may be applied to the most advantage.

In some places he may possibly find a ditch on the upper side of the road, so badly constructed that in wet weather, it forms a pond of many rods in length; occasionally rising till it runs across the beaten track. At such times, teams are almost swamped, and the ruts become very deep. What is to be done? Shall he scrape some more earth into the road, and raise it higher? The road may be high enough if a deeper *outlet* were cut to that artificial *lake;* and a saving in the labor may be three to one. Examine this matter.

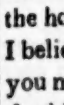
In another place lie the remains of an old* "cross-way" partly uncovered. Shall he bury them deeper? or loosen the earth and then drag them out with oxen? The latter, by all means. The road cannot be made *sound* unless such rubbish be removed. If they should be covered up a foot deep, before winter the wheels would cut through, and again lay a part of them bare. Rotten wood is poor stuff for a road. If these logs be left there the ground round them will be always loose, unsafe for the feet of horses, and racking to every wagon that passes over.

Let him also observe if the fences on the sides of the road, are set back as far as the public convenience requires. Wagons may indeed pass each other if it is not more than twenty or thirty feet wide; but such roads are very liable to be filled with snow drifts in winter; and in times of deep mud, there is not a sufficient choice of tracks for the wagoner. Another consideration may be suggested in my next number. Should the overseer believe that more width is necessary he ought to apply to the commissioners of highways, whose duty it will be to see that the community is not deprived of its rights. VIATOR.

* So called (I presume) because the logs are placed *cross-wise*, or because the people *crossed* on them over a swamp hole.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Chain Pumps.

MR. L. TUCKER—I am much pleased to think that any one has taken the trouble to search and find out my mistakes in my plan of a chain pump, for if no one had scrutinized it, there would none have been built on that (I say) most valuable plan. I see by reading my communication in No. 7, present volume, that I or the printer made some mistakes, and that O. P. Q. made one in reading my piece as it stands printed. I am happy to have the privilege of rectifying mine, and I trust he will be no less pleased to see his detected; and I will now endeavor to make it so plain that all my brother farmers can understand me. O. P. Q. says—"First take two plank 1¼ inches thick, 5 inches wide, and join them together," &c. I wish the gentleman to read it again, for I don't read it so. It reads, "First take two plank 1¼ inches thick, 5 inches wide, then joint them straight," (this alters it very much.) Now for my mistake. I said take a half round tool and make a half hollow 1¼ inches deep, which is wrong—the hollow must be half that depth, so that when the plank are nailed together, they will form a round hole 1¼ inches in diameter. Now make this hole, the printer says up from the bottom 2½, but don't say whether it is inches or feet, but I say now (if I did not before) 2½ feet from the bottom, then make the hole a size larger so that the leather can play easy, for you will see that the leathers are 2½ feet apart, when in the chain, and the first leather will be 2½ feet from the bottom when the second one enters the hole, and by making the hole a size larger above, your wheel will turn easier. The next quere is, how can I make the hole a size larger from there up? My joiner, I believe, worked it with the same half round tool, you may use one a size larger at the upper part. And how are these leather boxes made tight on a figure 8? Sir, I did not say a figure 8; but my brother blacksmiths call them an ess, made like this  of iron, as big as a pipe stail—make the middle straight far enough to receive on your second leather and not clench down the ends until you connect them in your chain, which you will see must be but 2½ feet long from one leather to the next. You need not be very particular in having your leather go so very tight, for if you do your wheel will turn harder. These leathers are simply round leathers—put two on to each like this, the largest goes forward—the small one is to support it from bending back.

The last question was, whether lead or cast iron would not be preferable to leather. I answer, they would soon wear out your pump, and would be very clumsy, awkward things.

Now, sir, I think I have answered all O. P. Q.'s questions in my bungling, ungrammatical style; and I request him to get a joiner and a blacksmith, and see if they cannot cypher out enough from my two pieces to make one chain pump; but if not, please to write again immediately, and I shall be happy to give you all the information I am capable of. There seems to be so much misunderstanding about my boxes or leathers, that I shall make you one, and send it by mail if they will carry it. I wish every one who has a well that holds water in dry seasons, and not over 20 or 25 feet deep, would be induced to try the experiment, for I am satisfied it is the best plan to draw water that I have ever seen, and I have traveled considerable, and am about 58 years of age.

N. B. If any one thinks more of drawing water fast than he does to draw it easy, he can make his pump 1¼ inches, and the leather to suit it. My neighbor has made one on that plan, and I find it does well in a shallow well, but in a deep well it will draw hard.

I have long had it on my mind to give you a plan of a barn which I built in Homer, Cortland county, which I think the best plan I have seen yet to save manure, as manure is the great topic, and whenever you are at leisure, I will try to attend to it if you wish.

SAMUEL GRIGGS.

Griggs' Port, May 5, 1834.

☞ [We shall be pleased to receive from Mr. G. the plan of the barn mentioned above.—*Editor.*]

For the Genesee Farmer.

MR. L. TUCKER—I noticed in the Pennsylvanian of May 10, some remarks on a *slight cold.* This subject is certainly important, and the nostrums too often resorted to in such cases, tend more to create serious complaints than to cure. The neglect or mismanagement of these slight colds are often the means of inducing consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and other incurable disorders. We have often heard of molasses and rum, of hoarhound candy, and other nostrums. Now it is obvious that what we call a slight cold, is a stoppage of the imperceptible evacuation by the skin, and all stimulants or astringents are hurtful. To restore this tendency to the surface, is the main object, and I know nothing better than to take a tea spoonful of ipecacuanha—pour on to it about a gill of warm but not hot water—take one tea spoonful of this tea three or four times a day, keeping in the mouth a small piece of salt peter about as large as a pea and swallow the spittle—this will cure in most cases. MEDICUS.

May 21, 1834.

VESSEL BURNT.—The whale ship Catherine Goodrich, of this port, took fire at Woaboo, 29th November, and was entirely consumed—crew saved. She had 700 barrels of oil on board.—*Salem Adv.*

An Address

Before the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; delivered in Greenfield, Oct. 23, 1833. By Henry Colman.

(Continued from page 163.)

III. I pass hastily along to the subject of arable farms. Indeed I can do no more than suggest a few imperfect hints for your consideration, as I fear I may trespass upon the kindness of a portion of my audience, who feel little interest in the humble details of agriculture. Few will deny that the details are proper to this occasion. I need not bespeak the candor of farmers' wives and farmers' daughters, if indeed the old race of milk maids and working girls be not wholly extinct; and I may whisper even to the gentlest, the sweetest humming birds and the most gorgeous butterflies of the fair sex, that they may gather honey from the wildest flowers of the most neglected field. I may crave too that they would not disdain the husbandman's humble toil, since they are not too etherial to be beyond the need of its fruits; I may say more, that love is so wayward, perchance some sturdy ploughman may yet be eligible to the highest honors, which they have to bestow; but let them not be unduly alarmed at an accident of this kind; under his tanned skin, his rough hand and his coarse exterior, there is often found as true a heart and as devoted a duty, as in the most polished beau that ever emerged from a city bandbox.

The territory, embraced under the auspices of this society, comprehends a great variety of soil; and much of the best arable and meadow land in New England. Nor is there any extraordinary discouragement here to cultivation; labor is not mo e expensive than in other parts of the country, though it is too high compared with the value of the produce; vast quantities of bread stuff are imported into the country; and whatever grain is raised will for the present command a higher price in cash than the same articles on the sea-board.

There are however some serious obstacles to success. One of the principal is the worn-out character of our lands. They have been so long under cultivation as to become exhausted, and yield small returns to the cultivator. Our crops of Indian corn do not average more than thirty bushels to the acre; of rye not more than twelve; of potatoes not more than two hundred; and of hay, excepting on alluvial lands annually inundated by the river, not more than one and a half ton. These crops are by no means what they might be. Now whether it is owing to too severe a cropping by the repetition of the same crop on the same land without intermission; or too scanty manuring; or to an injudicious cultivation, I shall not presume to decide. In some cases these several causes are combined.

Liberal manuring is the basis of all successful agriculture; and it is folly under any circumstances, excepting the virgin lands of the West, where there has been for centuries an accumulation of untouched vegetable matter, to disregard the great law of nature, which requires that the soil should be often replenished in order to obtain its products, as much as that the cow, which is daily milked, should be daily fed. Next to liberal manuring a judicious rotation of crops should be followed up; for nature chooses a variety, and scarcely a crop of any kind can be cultivated successively, and without intermission on the same land, without a gradual diminution of the produce. The best advantages may be expected likewise from that great discovery in agriculture, the renovating influence of clover, which, being sown with small grain and well plastered, and being afterwards turned under by the plough, will inevitably place the land in a course of improvement. It is questionable with some farmers, whether it is best to plough in the clover the year after its being sown with the stubble of the grain crop; but there is good reason to believe that it is better to suffer the clover to remain one year, and to adopt what is commonly called the three shift system; for example, first corn; then small grain with clover, which is to be well plastered; and then clover to be mowed or fed; and this, where the clover can be advantageously pastured with sheep, will secure the gradual improvement of the land.—There are other ameliorating crops; and the ploughing in of green crops in several decisive experiments has been signally successful; but no system can be worse than that sometimes practiced, and of which exampless may be seen in the beautiful meadows of Hatfield, which operate more effectually to set off by way of contrast other parts of their fine farming; I mean the practice of naked fallows, with the hopes that exhausted lands may be recruited by mere rest and weeds.

The next obstacle to improvement is the want of manure. This is a serious want. Good crops cannot be obtained without manure, but how to obtain the manure is the difficult question. The first step certainly is the consumption of the produce upon the place. This is pretty generally done; but much of the materials for manure furnished by the crops themselves is most improvidently wasted. This is particularly remarkable in regard to the corn crop, where the butts and husks instead of being carried into the barn and yards to be there used as food or converted into manure as litter, are left to perish in the field, returning comparatively nothing to the earth; and though browsed by cattle, yet yielding under these circumstances nothing deserving consideration You will pardon me if I speak of such a practice as wasteful and slovenly. Every vegetable product on a farm, which can be used advantageously as food, should be so appropriated; and what will not answer as food should be carefully collected for the purpose of littering the styes, stables and yards. The great rule should be to gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.

In the next place almost every farm furnishes in some bog hole or reservoir valuable materials for compost manure, which if carefully conveyed to the styes and yards to be worked over and made to absorb the liquids which are there floating, will turn to great advantage. The conveyance of common dirt other than sufficient for this absorbing purpose will not pay the labor of transportation; for the manure may as well be mixed with it in the field as in the barn yard, and the labor of carting be saved. In some parts of the country, as for example in Bernardston, where the soil is cold and hungry, there are extensive depositories of peat muck, which, where properly managed, and made to undergo a fermentation by the intermixture of horse manure, a process well known to intelligent farmers, and by the discovery of which the name of an English nobleman has been immortalized, will yield a valuable manure, precisely suited to the soils among which it is found.

The agriculture of the country is not yet in a sufficiently advanced state to pay much attention to the saving of liquid manures; as in the best cultivated countries of Europe, where it is considered as the most useful form of applying all animal manures; and where every farm is furnished with the means of preserving and of applying this most powerful stimulus to vegetation. Provision for the same purposes will presently be made among us, when our farmers feel more sensibly, than they now do, the importance of availing themselves of every resource of productiveness and profit, within their reach.

The soiling of animals, that is the keeping them in yards or stables through the whole year, where, when attainable they are fed upon green food daily gathered for their use, is an abundant source of manure; and to a certain extent, as in many of our river towns where pasturage is difficult to be procured, might be practiced to the great advantage both of the stock and the owner. Few persons, who have made no experiments and given no attention to the subject, have any proper idea, to what advantage and extent, the produce of a single acre properly cultivated may be applied. I shall make no apology for speaking with so much directness on so homely a subject as that, which we have now treated. It is nothing but a silly affectation of delicacy which turns with disdain from any of the wonderful processes of nature however humble. The most splendid bouquet, which ever poured out its delicious perfumes on the unsullied bosom of youthful innocence and beauty, is the luxuriant offspring of the manure heap; and the cultivated, well-disciplined, and devout mind will contemplate with grateful delight that mysterious operation of divine providence, that signal display of an unsearchable wisdom and goodness, by which every thing in nature becomes subservient to some valuable end; and the most offensive substances are converted into objects and forms of beauty, utility, luxury, and delicious indulgence.

The use of mineral manures, such as lime and gypsum, ought to claim much more attention than it has done. The theory of their operation is still among the numberless secrets of nature, into which human sagacity attempts in vain to penetrate, and before which man's boasted wisdom stands utterly confounded; but their practical, beneficial, and astonishing results are no longer matter of question. Lime, in any quantity in which we might be glad to apply it, is too expensive a manure to be freely used among us; but no manure can be cheaper than gypsum; and its effects are very extraordinary. Its mode of application is still however matter of experiment; and experiments here are greatly desired. On our alluvial lands its effects are said not to be apparent; on our hills, in some cases most strikingly so. An intelligent farmer on the Hoosac river informed me that they had found the use of it on lands, where the growth was maple, beach, &c. of no avail; but on their pine and oak lands separated from the other only by the river, immediate and valuable. To clover it is applied always with great advantage. Every well attested fact in regard to it deserves attention, and ought to be fully and exactly communicated to the agricultural public.

Another means of improving lands, the value of which experiment has amply confirmed, is the intermixture of soils. What is properly called marl, an unctuous and calcareous clay, which will effervesce on the application of acids, has not been found among us. A valuable deposit of it has been recently discovered in New Jersey, which the farmers are there applying with great advantage. In our primitive region it is perhaps not to be looked for. But we have peat, bog mud, sand, and clay in abundance in different parts of the country; and the application of clay to a sandy, and of sand to a clayey soil, is of obvious utility; and often of better and certainly more permanent effects than the most abundant dressing of animal manures. Some of our Deerfield farmers, I am told, have found the application of clay to a certain extent as a top dressing on their grass grounds of great advantage; but I am not sufficiently advised on the subject to speak more fully. An intelligent farmer of Plymouth county,* whose authority, I know from personal acquaintance, is to be entirely relied on, has practiced with great success and to a considerable extent on this principle of the intermixture of soils; and has rendered his farm, at first quite inferior, one of the most productive in the county. He has given the details of his experience to the public in a dissertation, for which he was honored with the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; a dissertation deserving the attention of every inquisitive farmer.

The next means of improving your lands is to extend your cultivation. The more produce to be consumed, the more manure to be applied; and so the enriching and improvement of your land may be kept on in a continually accelerated ratio. I am aware that the proposition to extend your cultivation, with a view to the improvement of your farms, will be received with distrust; this will excuse me for dwelling upon it more at large. I will give you my opinion; and shall be happy to be corrected by your better judgment.

I admit that in general it is a good rule in husbandry, to cultivate no more land than you can manure well and to manure well and tend well all you do cultivate. I would recommend it as strongly as any one; but under peculiar circumstances there are excepted cases to every rule

* The Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, Mass.

however reasonable. Your farm is run down and impoverished. You wish to restore it; to wake its dormant energies; and, if possible, to make it stand upright again. Agricultural improvements are always slow. It requires a year to accomplish the most simple experiment; and often many years to effect any extraordinary alteration. But there must be a beginning, and the first step in any valuable undertaking is commonly difficult and discouraging. When Ledyard, a lad, animated by the indomitable spirit of adventure, first launched his frail canoe, more than a hundred miles from this spot on the waters of the Connecticut, to him an unexplored stream, it required a bold heart to push from the shore into the descending current; but as he was borne along its winding and fertile banks, he was cheered by the consciousness of his onward progress and triumphant adventure; and continually more and more animated by the hope of farther knowledge, success, and power. This confidence of progress, this hope of ultimate success, certain to persevering and judicious labor, is the great encouragement, which is to sustain us.

Let us suppose, then, that you have an impoverished acre of land, and at present no manure to apply to it. What is to be done? Perhaps it will bear rye, the crop which seems to demand less of the soil than any other; and will put up with the meanest fare. At present it gives you comparatively nothing. Sow it then with rye and clover; plaster it: gather rye; perhaps you will not get back even your seed. Now use the straw carefully for litter, and convert it either by means of your swine or cattle into manure;—plough in your clover, if there is any of it, after it has gone to seed; apply the manure be it more or less, which you obtained from the straw gathered from this acre, and be careful not to cheat the land of any thing that belongs to it. Sow it again with rye and clover and repeat the same process. The second crop may be expected to be better than the first; and, though the returns may for some time be small, they will be continually increasing, and will soon be a full return for the labor and expense applied. Your land will be in a course of improvement, and your means of enriching your soil will be increasing in a correspondent proportion. If in addition to this you can, as I before remarked, depasture such clover with sheep; and enrich such land by the addition of some soil in the neighborhood suited to its improvement, the balance of such husbandry will be in the end greatly to your advantage. This is one process, which may be adopted without any great outlay to the improvement of worn out lands, where manure is not to be obtained; but there are other modes, and other crops by which it may be effected, which the time does not allow me to particularize.

There is another ground on which farmers, whose whole profession and business is husbandry, and who are looking to its fair returns as an honest compensation for their labor, should be urged to extend their cultivation. If any portion of your land is absolutely worthless; and you are satisfied that by no process, which you can apply to it, you can ever obtain an equivalent for the labor employed in its cultivation, then indeed for cultivation let it be abandoned, or appropriated to any purpose in which it may yield something, and the most that it can be made to yield.

There is likewise land, which is in permanent meadow; and which by no cultivation can be made so productive as in its present condition. Leave this then as it is. It would be very injudicious to disturb it. But on many farms there is some land, which is turned into pasture and affords but a scanty supply to the animals, which are fed upon it; or which remains in mowing, yielding a small crop of hay, which by cultivation might be made to yield good crops of corn, potatoes, and grain; and then be rendered far more productive of grass than in its present state. I believe there is much land in this condition; and this induces the complaint that our farms are too large for a profitable cultivation. Why should such land remain uncultivated? Why should you be satisfied with less than half a crop? What would you say of the capitalist, who was bent upon increasing his fortune, who permitted any portion of his capital, which he could use without loss, to remain in his coffers unemployed? What should we say of the manufacturer, who should suffer any portion of his power to run to waste, or of his machinery to be unemployed, or of his raw material to lay by in useless accumulation, when it might all be employed to more or less advantage? He might by such a process consult his ease, but certainly not the advancement of his fortune. We can say nothing different of the farmer, who permits any portion of his ground to remain unemployed; or who neglects to obtain from them all that they can be made to produce. We believe that there is little land of a kind which may be cultivated without loss, but what may, by judicious and persevering labor, by a process within the power of the farmer, whose means are restricted and humble, be placed in a course of certain improvement, and afford a fair profit to his exertions.

The answer commonly given to these suggestions is, that labor is so expensive we cannot afford to cultivate our land. I admit that the expense of labor is very high compared with the value of produce. Yet I cannot but believe, in circumstances ordinarily favorable, and where the price of land is not exorbitant, the man, who attempts to thrive by the plough, and does himself either "hold or drive," if his management is judicious and persevering, and his habits frugal and temperate, will obtain a fair compensation for his labor and pains. If then the balance of his cultivation is upon the whole in his favor, why should he not extend it as far as it can be extended to advantage? why should he permit a single acre of his land to remain unproductive, which may be made productive? if he can plant ten acres to advantage, why not plant twenty? if he can produce two hundred bushels of corn, why should he not attempt to raise five hundred? In short why should he not carry his cultivation to the utmost limits of a profitable return? Beyond that certainly we would not advise him to go. Under such circumstances he engages in no dishonorable competition; his gains are at no other man's expense or loss; on the contrary he contributes essentially to the general good, as the increase of his produce tends in a certain proportion to lessen its price in the market; and renders therefore the comforts and supplies of life more accessible to the poorer classes of the community, and certainly not less so to the richer.

(To be continued.)

From the Ohio Repository.

☞ The immediate attention of our Farmers is invited to the following article on the subject of the Wheat Crop. To such as are acquainted with Mr. Myers, his opinion on this subject will be duly appreciated, to such as are not, it is only necessary for us to assure them that he is one of our oldest and most practical Farmers.

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To the Agricultural Society of Stark Co., and Farmers generally.

The destruction of the wheat crops in this section of country, by the late severe frosts, it is presumed has been discovered by every observing wheat farmer; but if any are not yet apprized that their wheat is destroyed, and suppose it is safe because their fields appear green and vigorous, I would direct them to examine the inner part of the stem immediately above each joint, first divesting the stem of its double covering, and if they find the tender part of the stem, (which, in a healthy state, easily separates from the joint,) is of a deep green color, all such stems I would pronounce destroyed; that although they will for some time imbibe the sap and nourishment from the root, they will perish without producing a head; therefore, that the root may not be exhausted by throwing its nourishment into the present stem, and to give it an opportunity sooner to throw out new shoots, which will come forth about the same time, I am cutting my wheat as near the ground as I can with the scythe. The success of this plan to save the crop is strongly supported by the following fact:—On the evening of the 21st day of May, 1816, I arrived on my farm in this vicinity from the South, with 200 head of cattle on that night the whole number broke into my wheat field, passed over two or three acres of it, and being hungry and fatigued, devoured all, bare to the ground, as far as they went. This part of the field I considered entirely lost, but it soon put forth shoots from the roots—grew up an even and uniform crop: And now I must crave the indulgence of farmers, and particularly those who do not know me, when I state the fact that that which was eaten down, produced as good a crop, or better, in the opinion of some who were employed in harvesting it, than that part of the field which had not been eaten down, and though perhaps not quite so ripe, was cut with the other part of the field.

The wheat that is frozen will put out shoots from the roots whether we cut it or not; but if not they will put out, grow up, and ripen unequally, for they will only put out as the old stock decays, and consequently will be later than when it is removed. JOHN MYERS.

Canton, May 21, 1834.

New Mode of Growing Onions.

After the beds are formed and the seed planted in rows, in the usual way, the spaces, between the rows, are covered with strips of boards, of such width, as will leave from two, to two and a half inches between them for the rows. These boards are suffered to remain, until the growth of the onion is considerably advanced, and until it begins to bottom; when they are removed, and laid up for another year. This covering prevents the growth of weeds; keeps the ground from becoming too dry or too wet; screens it from the cold night air, and is said greatly to promote the growth of the plants, as well as to save much labor in keeping down the weeds. If the boards are white-washed, they will permit less heat to pass off during the night.—*Northern Farmer.*

List of Subscribers

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The following have paid to July 1, 1834.

Isaac Dwight.	Wm. H. Johnson.
Sylvester Weeks.	Eber Stone.

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	*May* 30. ROCHESTER.	*May* 26. NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,25.....	$4,00 *a* 0,00
—— Pearl..	.....	3,50.....	4,40 *a* 0,00
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,16 *a* 0,18	20 *a* 21
Candles, mould	.....	0,10 *a* 0,11	13 *a* 14
—— dipped.	.....	0,09 *a* 0,10	11 *a* 12
Cloverseed.....	.....	6½..... ...	6 *a* 6½
Flax, American.	.....	.....	8 *a* 8½
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00*a*10,00	10,50*a*11,00
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,50.....	4,85 *a*5,00
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,84.....	1,06*a*1,08
—— Rye....	.....	0,62.....	61 *a* 62
—— Oats...	.....	0,25 *a* 27	38 *a* 39
—— Corn...	.....	0,44.....	68 *a* 70
—— Barley..	.....	0,50 *a* 56	70 *a* 71
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 *a* 125
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	.....	10 *a* 11
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,00 *a* 0,00	2,75 *a*0,00
Beef, Mess....	barrel	0,00 *a*10,00	8,75 *a* 9,50
—— Prime....	.....	0,00 *a* 8,00	5,50 *a* 5,75
Pork, Mess....	.....	14,00*a*15,00	13,25*a*14,25
—— Prime....	.....	11,00	9,25*a*10,50
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	4,00.....	.....
Hog's Lard....	.....	8,00 *a* 9,00	7,00 *a* 9,00
Tallow.....	.....	7,50 *a* 8,00	6,75 *a* 0,00
Hay.....	ton	7,00 *a* 8,00	9,00*a*11,20
Apples.....	bushel	50 *a* 100	.....
Potatoes.....	.....	18 *a* 25	.....
Cheese.....	lb.	6 *a* 8	7½ *a* 09
Butter.....	.....	12 *a* 14	12½ *a* 16

From the Village Post.

Land Breeze Between the Tropics.

"The forests of Brazil are filled with aromatic plants, whose perfumes are often wafted many leagues to sea."

To the billow-borne pilgrim
Alone on the seas,
How sweet comes the perfume
Of land with the breeze!
'Tis the breath of a summer
Eternal in prime;
The kindliest fragrance
Of sun-gladdened clime!

Those wanderings of sweetness
How welcome they are!
That tell of a country
Unseen and afar:
Like the morning, their advent
Aye ushers a smile;
And the rover's heart dances
In joyance the while.

To cheer his lone vigil
At midnight, they tell
Of meadow and mountain,
Of forest and dell—
Till his eye o'er the ocean
Forgetteth to roam,
And he walks in his slumber
The fields of his home.

Thus oft on life's billow,
With bark tempest driven,
The voyager fancies
The breathings of HEAVEN!
The past and the present
Remembering no more,
He greets in his vision
The world that's before. C.

Spring.

"I come, I come—Ye have called me long—
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!
Ye may trace my steps o'er the wakening earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass."

HEMANS.

MISCELLANIES.

A GIANT.—If a statement which we find in one of our Mexican papers is to be relied on, the country of the Ingas has given birth to a human prodigy, worthy to stand by the side of Goliath. He is an Indian, about 18 years of age; heighth, three *varas** less one inch, equal about 8 feet 3 inches. His body is well formed and robust; but his face and head hedious, having a small narrow forehead, a mis-shapen cranium, and but little hair; nose slender above, but large and dilated near the nostrils; large mouth; lips thick and curved; teeth small and separated from each other; small chin and neither on it nor on his upper lip, is any beard visible. Shoe, 21 points; length of his hand from the wrist to end of great finger, 18 inches and one line; do of great finger, 10 inches. Lastly, he is erect, of a melancholy disposition, and his flesh exhibits a general laxness, like that of children.—These particulars are stated in a letter from a person declared by the Mexican paper *La Sombradd de Washington* [Shade of Washington] to be worthy of implicit credit. It is dated at Leon, April 13th, where the giant then was,—having been visited by the writer the day previous.—What a grand catch-penny concern the fellow would be, if kept for a show in this country! Not only an Indian, but 8 feet 3 in height; and last but not least, very ugly looking.—*Jour. of Com.*

* One hundred and eight *varas* are equal to 100 yards.—*Eds. Jour. of Com.*

Dr. Franklin's Moral Code.

The great American philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, drew up the following list of moral virtues, to which he paid constant and earnest attention, and thereby made himself a better and happier man:—

Temperance.—Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expense, but do good to others or yourself; that is, waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extreme; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanliness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquillity.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

The same great man likewise drew up the following plan for the regular employment of his time; examining himself each morning and evening as to what he had to do, what he had done, or left undone; by which practice he was better able to improve his future conduct:—

Morning.	*Hours.*	
The question, What good shall I do to-day.	6	Rise, wash, and address Almighty God!
	7	contrive the day's business, and take the
	8	resolution of the day; prosecute the present study; and breakfast.
	9	
	10	Work.
	11	
	12	
	1	Read or look over my
	2	accounts, and dine.
	3	
	4	
	5	Work.
	6	
	7	
Evening.	*Hours.*	
The question, What good have I done to-day? what have I left undone which I ought to have done?	8	Put things in their
	9	places; amusement;
	10	supper; examination of the day; address the Almighty.
	11	
	12	
	1	
	2	Sleep.
	3	
	4	
	5	

A steady perseverance in *some plan* for the arrangement of our time, adapted to circumstances, cannot fail improving our general conduct in life, and rendering us better members of society, and better Christians.

Farming in Iceland.

The most important branch of rural labor in Iceland, is the hay-making. About the middle of July, the peasant begins to cut down the grass of the tun (the green around his house,) which is immediately gathered to a convenient place, in order to dry, and, after having been turned once or twice, is conveyed home on horseback to the yard, where it is made up into stacks. At the poorer farms, both men and women handle the scythe; but in general, the women only assist in making the hay after it is cut. In many parts of the island, where there is much hay, the peasants hire men from the fishing plains, who are paid for their labor at the rate of thirty pounds of butter a week. They cut by measurement; the daily task being about thirty square fathoms. Hay-harvest being over, the sheep and cattle that had been out all summer on the mountains are collected; the houses are put into a state of repair for the winter; the wood needed for domestic purposes is brought home to each farm; the turf is also taken in. During the winter, the care of the cattle and the sheep devolves entirely on the men; and consists chiefly in feeding and watering the former, which are kept in the house, while the latter are turned out in the daytime to seek their food through the snow. When the snow happens to be so deep that they cannot scrape it away themselves, the boys do it for them; and as the sustenance thus procured is exceedingly scanty, they generally get a little of the meadow hay about this time. The farm hay is given to the cows alone. All the horses, excepting perhaps a favorite riding horse, are left to shift for themselves the whole winter, during which season they never lie down, but rest themselves by standing in some place of shelter.

Maternal Education.

The responsibility which is incurred by every mother imperatively calls upon her to seek the best means of making her children good and rational beings. This is not to be done by merely sending them to school for instruction. Education must be continued at home, or otherwise its most important results are left to chance, and it mainly depends upon accident or circumstance whether the child becomes vicious or virtuous. All persons may not have the power or the opportunity to direct the infant mind with sufficient steadiness and judgment to produce certain effects. It is much more within the ability of a mother to make her children good-tempered, and to endow them with cheerful, contented dispositions; but even in this, with the best intentions, she may fail from want of understanding the means. It is, however, in the power of all mothers—the learned and the unlearned, the rich and the poor—to have the most *decided* influence on the *moral* character of their children, and to make them virtuous members of society. To this end children must be educated by example as well as by precept. Let not parents believe that they are discharging their duty by admonishing their children to do right, while they act at variance with those principles they would inculcate. Children are peculiarly quick-sighted in this respect, and detect the smallest contradiction in act and word with surprising acuteness. That which we wish our children to become, that we should endeavor as much as possible to be ourselves. This is a maxim in parental management which would tend more than any other course to ensure success.

The first newspaper in England was published on the 28th of May, 1576. This was the Liverpool Times, which is published at the present day.